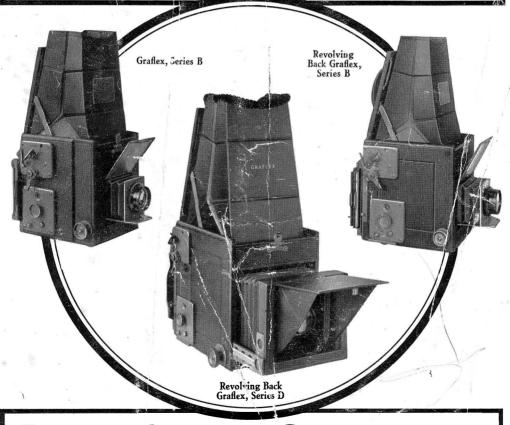
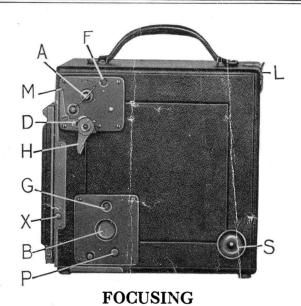
# Directions for Operating GRAFLEX, Series B REVOLVING BACK GRAFLEX, Series B REVOLVING BACK GRAFLEX, Series D



FOLMER GRAFLEX CORPORATION ROCHESTER, N.Y.

## Graflex, Series B Revolving Back Graflex, Series B Revolving Back Graflex, Series D



Release the spring catch L, and raise the cover, which automatically extends the Focusing Hood. Press down the two side arms, locking the Focusing Hood in rigid position. Rack the lens out with the focusing pinion S, which causes the lens cover to open instantly,

exposing the lens.

SETTING THE MIRROR

Press the lever H down until the mirror locks in focusing position.

THE SHUTTER SPEED PLATE

The metal plate, attached to the side of the camera, gives the approximate shutter speeds, in fractional parts of seconds, obtainable with the

various combinations of curtain apertures and tension numbers.

THE CURTAIN **APERTURES** 

wide open.

The shutter curtain contains 5 apertures ranging from full opening O to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch. When the letter O appears at F, the shutter is The other apertures,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$ , follow in rotation at F as key A is turned to the left.

Push down lever H. Slide the bar D to the SETTING THE SHUTTER CURTAIN left, exposing I, indicating instantaneous exposure. Wind the curtain by turning key A to the left, until the required aperture appears at F. If the curtain is set at a smaller aperture than required, release the curtain by pressing lever M to the left until the proper aperture number is registered at F. Example: If the subject requires an exposure of 1/160 of a second, register the \(^3\)/8 curtain aperture at F, and tension 3 at G.

A safety lock prevents the rewinding of the CAUTION curtain before the mirror is set in focusing position. This prevents fogging of the film, making it necessary to set the mirror with the lever H. before rewinding the shutter curtain.

**REGULATING THE** Tension or pull on the curtain is regulated by turning the milled head B to the right until SHUTTER SPEED the required tension number appears at G. The numbers run from 1 to 6—the highest number indicating the greatest speed. If the tension number is set at a higher tension than required, release tension of spring by sliding escapement P, up and down, until the proper tension number is registered at G.

INSTANTANEOUS

After the shutter has been set, and the image on the Ground Glass Focusing Screen properly **EXPOSURES** focused, the exposure is made by one gentle, downward pressure of the release lever, located on the forward, left-hand side of the camera body. The pressure on the lever simultaneously releases the mirror and curtain. Slow, instantaneous exposures of about 1/5 second can be made with the curtain set at O (full opening), and tension No. 1. Pressure upon the shutter release

causes the mirror to rise just before the curtain drops, closing the exposing aperture.

TIME EXPOSURES Press down lever H, and slide the bar D to the right, exposing T, indicating time exposures.

Wind the curtain until the letter T is registered at F. After focusing the image, release the mirror by pressing the shutter lever, and commence the exposure by a gentle, backward pressure on lever M. At the expiration of the required time, terminate the exposure by a second pressure on lever M.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL PICTURES With the revolving back models press button X and revolve the back to vertical, horizontal, or any intermediate position. This can be done without danger of fogging the plate or film when

the dark slide is drawn. With the non-revolving back models the camera must be held on its side.

#### DEPTH OF FOCUS

Depth of focus is the distance from the nearest to the farthest objects that appear sharp when the lens is focused on any given point.

This depth of focus depends on the focal length of the lens and the size of the stop used. The depth of focus increases as the focal length of the lens and the diameter of the stop decrease.

It is sometimes desirable to have such great depth of focus that practically all of the picture from foreground to distance will be fairly sharp. To secure such general sharpness the stop used should not be larger than f.8 and the lens should be focused on an object at the hyperfocal distance rather than at 100 feet or at infinity.

The hyperfocal distance is the nearest point to the camera that has satisfactory sharpness when the lens is focused on infinity. This distance varies with the size of the stop used.

By focusing an object at the hyperfocal distance of the stop used, objects from one-half this distance to infinity will be satisfactorily sharp. To secure general sharpness from approximately 22 feet to

infinity, focus on the distance shown in heavy figures, in the table, opposite the focal length of the lens, and use the stop indicated at the head of that column.

Example: For  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch focus lens, focus at 46 feet, use stop f.11 and objects will be in focus from 23 feet to infinity.

#### HYPERFOCAL DISTANCES

STOP F		4.5	5.6	8 .	11	16	22	32	
	43/8"	71'	57′	40′	29'	20'	14'	10'	
FOCAL LENGTH OF LENS	5½"	112'	90′	63'	46′	32'	23'	16'	
	63/8"	151'	121'	85′	62'	43′	31'	21'	
	7½"	208′	167′	117′	85'	59'	43′	29'	
	8½"	268'	215'	151'	108′	75′	55'	38′	
	10"	370′	297'	209'	151'	107′	76′	53'	
	12"	534'	429'	301′	219'	151'	110′	76′	

The nearer the point focused upon the greater the loss in depth of focus, unless the lens stop is decreased in diameter sufficiently to give the required sharpness to objects in foreground and background.

Table below shows the nearest and farthest objects in focus when lenses of different focal lengths are focused, with stop f.8, upon points at different distances from camera.

#### DEPTH OF FOCUS

	ances focused on at Stop f.8	6 FT.	12 FT.	25 FT.	50 FT			
	43/8"	62"—85"	9'—17'	15'—66'	22'—Infinity			
TH	5½"	65″—79″	10'—15'	18'—41'	28'—Infinity			
LENG' LENS	63/8"	67"—78"	10½'—13¾'	19'—35'	31′—121′			
	7½"	68½"—76"	103/4'131/2'	20½'—32'	35′—88′			
FOCAL OF	8½"	69″—75″	11'—13'	21′—30′	37½'—75'			
FC	10"	70½"—73½"	11½′—12¾′	22½'—28'	41′—65′			
× 1	12"	71"—73"	113/4'—121/2'	23'—27'	43′—60′			

C	GRAI				SURE					EW	'S			
Exposures with stop DECREASED o or smaller stop us Example=Th	$\mathbf{r}$ INCI sed.	GER o	r SMAL D ONE	LER -HAI	than F.8 F with o	should each su	be resp cceedin	<b>e</b> ctively g larger	1		Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	Jan. Nov.	Feb Dec
Stop numbers F=	4.5	5.6	6.3	8	11	16	22	32	9 a. m.	7 a.m.	10	.8	11 a. m.	9 4.m.
Relative exposure Table shows exposu With Kodak Cut Fil	res wit m—Su	h Graf per Spe	235   lex Film ed—shu	, Eas	tman Fil	m, East be incre	tman 40 eased or	Plates. ne-third.	to 3 p. m.	and 5 p-m.	a. m. to 2 p. m.	a.m. and 4 p.m.	to 1 p. m.	and 3 p.m.
· A · A				=	Distant	(Lands (Moun (Vessel	tains	Bright Sun	3 <b>5</b> 0	<b>16</b> 0	295	135	235	110
AM						Beach V Snow Se River V	cen <b>es</b> iews	Hazy	195	90	1 <b>6</b> 0	75	135	65
<b>建</b>			1		Aviator OpenVi		_	Cloudy Dull	80	50	65	40	50	35
					Open R	andsca loads & now Sc	Fields	Bright Sun	195	<b>11</b> 0	<b>16</b> 0	90	135	75
					Nearby	{Vesse	n Views ls l Boats	Hazy	110	65	90	50	65	40
No.		in the second	ALLAN S		Light B Athletic from Gr	Event	s	Cloudy Dull	65	35	50	30	35	25
		mark (			Open Pa Snow So jects		ith Ob-	Bright Sun	160	80 —	135	65	110	50
TANK.		4			Large F Group Vessels	s in th	e Open	Hazy	90	50 —	75	40	65	35
	Ì		H		Medium Light St			Cloudy Dull	50	25	40	20	30	15 —
					Shady Figures	in Shao	de of	Bright Sun	110	65 —	90	50	80	40
					Light	ing or <b>i</b> n with D ge Back uildings	ark or ground	Hazy	65	35	50	30	<b>4</b> 0	25
					Light Ci Shady F	ity S <b>tr</b> e	et	Cloudy Dull	35	20	30	15	<b>2</b> 0	10
						with C	ver-	Bright Sun	50	30	40	25	35	20
			, 3		Figures			Hazy	30	20	25	15	20	10
				1.	or Per Dark Ci		et	Cloudy Dull	20	10	15	Y5	10	1/2

## GRAFLEX EXPOSURES FOR STOPPING MOTION AT RIGHT ANGLES TO CAMERA

One-third less will stop motion at 45 degrees. Two-thirds less will stop motion directly toward or from camera.

FOCAL LENGTH OF LENS ', '	printed in			43"	51/	63"	71/2"	81"	10"	12"
	Pedestrians	8	Fee 25	110	135	160	235	350	440	550
	Cattle	MILES	50	90	110	135	160	195	235	350
	Average Views	ro	100	90	110	135	160	195	23.5	350
to A lev 4	Street Traffic	ES	25	235	295	350	440	550	680	825
A A	Boating	10 MILES	-50	110	135	160	235	295	350	440
	Children Playing	HOUR 10	FROM CAMER   25	90	110	135	160	195	235	295
2	Athletics	PER HOS	FROM 25	440	550	680	825	1000		=
	Boat Races Baseball	OBJECT PER 20 MILES	OBJECT —	235	295	350	440	550	680	825
	Autos in Street	OF	<del>ე</del> 100	110	135	195	235	295	350	440
	Horse Racing	SPEED S	DISTANCE — 25 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	680	825	1000	<del>==</del> 45° 825	1,7		
	Motor Boats Diving	30 MILES	50	350	440	550	680	825	1000	
	Views from Trains	30	100	160	235	295	350	440	680	825
	•	-				TOW	ARD	CAME	ERA	
手	Auto Races.  Motorcycles  Aeroplanes	ES	25	45° 1000	550	1	- 1	1000		1.11
1 (11)		60 MILES	50		825	1000	45° 825			
	Fast Trains		100	350	<b>440</b>	550	680	825	1000	

### How to Use Table to Stop Motion at right angles to Camera.

Find the subject group, and the exposure for movement at right angles to camera will be found in the square on the line of "distance of object" and under "focal length of lens."

Example:	
Subject	Motor Boat
Distance	50 Feet
Speed of Subject	30 Miles per hour
Focal Length of Lens	63/8"
Exposure	1/550th of a second

The shutter speeds given are necessary to stop the motion. The lens opening must be regulated to meet the prevailing light conditions.

For bright days it is suggested that Stop f.8 be used with exposures 1/195 to 1/350; f.5.6 with exposures 1/350 to 1/550; f.4.5 for exposures 1/680 to 1/1000.

On hazy or dull days, with same exposure, proportionately

larger lens openings should be used.

It is not advisable to operate the shutter at a higher speed than is necessary to stop movement of the subject, thereby gaining the advantage of full exposures and the ability to use smaller lens openings, which will give greater depth of focus.

To decrease a given shutter speed 1/3 for movement at 45 degrees, or 2/3 for oncoming subjects, use the second lower speed on Graflex exposure plate for 1/3 less, and the fifth lower exposure

for 2/3 less.

#### Example:

•	
	1000
	825
	680
Right angles ***	<b>550</b>
	440
45 degrees; ½ less ⇒	<b>350</b>
3 ,,,	295
	235
Toward camera; $\frac{2}{3}$ less $\Longrightarrow$	195
, , ,	160
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